# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,757.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 } Including For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Postage.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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| One Year, in advance | Rs. 42 |
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or outed free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
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| First insertion | 3 As. per Line. |
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on the Native Languages, double the above

Fo Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,760 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hayward, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

| December 1873. | | December 1873. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 13 | Leave Tuticorin | 21 |
| ,, Ratnagherry | 14 | ,, Colombo | 23 |
| ,, Vingorla | 14 | ,, Galle | 23 |
| ,, Goa | 15 | ,, Negapatam | 26 |
| ,, Carwar | 15 | ,, Madras | 28 |
| ,, Mangalore | 16 | ,, Coconada | 30 |
| ,, Cannanore | 17 | ,, Vizagapatam | 31 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 18 | ,, Bimlipatam | 31 |
| ,, Calicut | 18 | Jan. 1874. | |
| ,, Beypore | 18 | ,, Gopaulpore | 1 |
| ,, Cochin | 19 | ,, False Point | 3 |
| ,, Colochel | 19 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 5 |
| ,, Alleppy | 19 | | |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

| Dec. 1873. | | Jan. 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 19 | Leave BUSREH | 7 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 23 | ,, Fao | 7 |
| ,, Gundur | 24 | ,, Bushire | 9 |
| ,, Muscat | 25 | ,, Barein | 9 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 28 | ,, Linga | 10 |
| ,, Linga | 30 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 16 |
| ,, Bushire | Jan. 1 | ,, Muscat | 18 |
| ,, Kuweit | 3 | ,, Gundur | 20 |
| ,, Fao | 3 | ,, Kurrachee | 23 |
| ,, Mahomerah | 3 | Arrive BOMBAY | 26 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 4 | | |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the above service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURR CHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. E. Wetherell, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 350 H.P., Captain C. C. Cousen, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 20th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of Ditto 2nd CLASS..... ,, 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH INSTANT.)

THE first class Steamer TEVIOT, 1916 Tons, 250 Horse Power, W. C. Nisbet, Commander, has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

The outward passage was accomplished, including stoppages, in 31 days.

The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

Rates of Passage are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Liverpool | £ 50 |
| 2nd ,, ,, | £ 30 |
| 1st ,, Steerage | £ 30 |

For particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

or W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for 1,000,000, being fitted for 200 Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £45 0 | £35 0 | £14-6 |
| To Port Said | £33 6 | £25 0 | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £32 8 | £22 0 | £13-7 |

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship CLARENCE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 10th December 1873. Agents.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Information on the same.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Iron lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India row land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Alsmond, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S. S. PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain B. Mestaven, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 10th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal, to Southampton :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 2nd | March 1874. |
| 16th | do. |
| 30th | do. |
| 13th | April 1874. |
| 27th | do. |
| 11th | May 1874. |

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 600 |
| Second Class | Rs. 300 |

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Printed Piece Goods, &c.

On account and at the risk of Coorjee Jetha.

W. P.—H. 3.—B.—Nos. 791, 783, 784, and 785. Four cases 208 pieces of Printed Muslin.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Grey Arab Horse.
1 Bay Arab Charger, height nearly 15 hands.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tukee Mahomed & Co., with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, (if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, and other hides, iron pots, brass work with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and 2 calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a first class full size table Billiard Table by "W. Baillif," a full toned grand square Piano, at "Kateville," Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Billiard Table, &c. the property of J. Macalister, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues wil be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1873

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex S. S. Lady Lawrence.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th day of December, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine vinegar, Denham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, (1 lb. tins), assorted jams and jelies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, lobster, green peas, Blackwell whitebait, Lancastershire mushrooms, herrings a la sardines, Mitton oyste s, potted meats, Rodger's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 Bales Grey Shirting, 8¼ lbs.
15 Cases White Mulls.
2 ,, Piece.
50 Barrels Australian Flour.
25 Dozen Brandy.
25 ,, Amontelado Sherry.
30 ,, Sauterne.
15 ,, Superior Sparkling Moselle and Hock.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUNDALLA.

(Very desirable investments.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms No. 3, Marine Street :—

All the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, offices and buildings thereon erected and built, containing by admeasurement 5¾ acres or thereabouts, situated at Khundalla, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or how ards the east by the Government Land, where limits, on the west by the Land Revenue Assessment No. 44, on the south by the old Trunk Road, and on the north by the G. I. P. Railway line, which said property is registered under the Government Revenue Assessment No. 39.

The Bungalow known as "Mountain Home," is delightfully situated and one of the best weather retreat desirable in every respect. It is within ten minutes' walk of the Khundala Railway Station, a regular metalled road leads up the gate-way. The house is pucka built and there is a well in the compound.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1873.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compositions, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8 s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like white ness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Royal Families, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfum rs, and bazaar Shopkeepers in England, India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Wellington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods. Railing and Gates. Tomb Railing. Terminals. Cresting.

| | |
|---|---|
| Verandahs. | Columns & Lamps. |
| Conservatories. | School Fittings. |
| Covered Ways. | Washhand Basins. |
| Balconies. | Closets and Urinals. |
| Fountains. | Baths and Troughs. |

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to close Consignments—

| | |
|---|---|
| Moutob Claret, from Leary, Bordeaux | Rs. 10 per doz. |
| Pale Sherry, from J. Campbell & Co | ,, 12 ,, |
| Madeira | ,, 26 ,, |

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

*Just Published, 2 Vols., Rs. 10.*

HOMER'S ILIAD, a new translation, By J. G. CORDERY, Esq.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, in great variety, for SCHOOL PRIZES and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS for INFANTS, with large COLORED PICTURES.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BAGSTER'S BIBLES, HYMNS ANCIENT and MODERN, in handsome bindings, suitable for presentation.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOUND and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS For Presents—a large selection always on hand.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS AND OLEOGRAHS.—A large quantity of the newest and best subjects just received, of which a list will be sent on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PARIAN STATUARY, from Copelands.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, all sizes and prices.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JEWEL CASES, WRITING CASES, LADIES' WRITING TABLE SETS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES—COURIER BAGS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE—a most acceptable present for Young People ..... Rs. 16

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COLOUR BOXES and all Drawing Materials.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GAMES of all KINDS—Croquet Sets, Billiard Balls, Bézique Boxes, Cricket Kit, Playing Cards, Chess, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INKSTANDS, PAPERWEIGHTS, and all Writing Table Requisites.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DE LA RUE'S PLAYING CARDS—A fresh supply of the newest patterns just received.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS—best and cheapest series produced ... ... Rs. 15 per dozen.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FRITH'S PHOTOGRAPHS of ENGLISH SCENERY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LADIES' WORK BASKETS.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ROYAL CABINET OF GAMES—containing Chess, Draughts, Dominoes, Backgammon, Cribbage, Whist, Bézique, Race, and Steeplechase Game, &c. &c. ..... Rs. 85

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MAGIC LANTERNS, Rs. 7, 12, 20, 28, Rs. 75, 85, 160, 200.

*** *A large selection of Slides for the above.*

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GRAPHOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPES.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOLD and SILVER PENCIL CASES.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MORDAN'S NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER, with Table of Indian and English Rates, Rs. 24.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIER PIPES—CHEROOT CASES.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, Gold or Steel Frames.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CARD-CASES, PORTEMONNAIES, MEMORANDUM and POCKET BOOKS, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TUCKER'S LAMPS and LANTERNS, CANTEENS, TIFFIN BASKETS, SPIRIT FLASKS, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures. Its medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport the had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that owing to three serious bursts in the Vehar Main, WATER WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED in the Island of Bombay till SATURDAY EVENING next.

RIENZI WALTON, C. E., Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 11th Dec. 1873.

BROUGHAM AND HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a neat miniature, circular glass-fronted BROUGHAM, almost as good as new, having been only a year in use. Also, a small, pure-bred Arab HORSE. For particulars, address C., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF SHANGHAI, from Glasgow, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of packages after they leave the ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and delivery orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th December 1873.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 169 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS for the WINDING UP of the above Company were duly PASSED and CONFIRMED at the two EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, HELD at the Company's Mills at Chinchpoogly on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of November 1873, and THURSDAY, the 11th day of December 1873, respectively :—

1st. That the present Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Bhai Jivunjee and Bapoobhoy Kalidas be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 2,500.

3rd. That the Liquidators be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, right, cash, business, and good-will of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, to the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale two fully paid-up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each, and also Rs. 325 in cash, in and from such last mentioned Company, for every one fully paid up share of Rs. 1,000 each, of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, on the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, undertaking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of the said Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, and obligations of the said Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited.

4th. That the Liquidators of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, be authorized to purchase the interest of any dissenting Shareholders under Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, by selling the share or shares or interest of such dissentient or dissentients in such manner as the Liquidators shall think fit, at such rate as the Liquidators shall enter by arrangement or by referring the matter of the claims of the dissenting Shareholders to arbitration under Sections 176 to 181 of the Companies' Act X. of 1866, fix as the price to be given to such dissentients or by payment of such price out of the funds of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, in hand before such transfer is effected to the said New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

ARDASIR DOSSABHOY MOONSHEE, Chairman.

Bombay, 7, Hummum Street, 12th December 18 3.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DEWJEE BHICAJEE MESTREE and his two Sons named MOOLJEE DEWJEE and MOORAR DEWJEE, respectively of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted and agreed with KESSERBAEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Widow and Executrix of the late CANJEE KHENEY, to mortgage to her the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim against same, by way of sale, mortgage, lien, inheritance, or, in fine, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me, at my Office No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim, which will be treated as waived :—

*Firstly*—All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, hereditament, dwelling-house, or chawl or range of buildings built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being 1st Coppersmith Row, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 498 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 582, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 27, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Dadabhoy Monsara, on or towards the west by the Moombadavee Tank Road, on or towards the north by the property of Maharaj Vizbooanjee, and on or towards the south by the Coppersmith Row ; and *Secondly*—All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Panjrapole First Lane, fronting the same, to the east side thereof, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Sub-District of Bhoolesh wr, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 194, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 52 and 53, lately and now in the occupancy of the said Dewjee Bhicajee, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in front and 70 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Bhandaree Lakshman Ramjee and Thacker Khatao, on or towards the west by the said Panjrapole First Lane, on or towards the north by the house of Thacker Dayal Bhimjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ghati Dossa Hirjee ; and *Thirdly*—All that piece or parcel of HALTY GROUND, called or known by the name of "RANGETT," together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, or a chawl or range of buildings, bungalow and stable, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Parel Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Mandvee, fronting the same road to the east side thereof, formerly and now in the occupation of Sorabjee Dorabjee and others, containing by admeasurement 80 and 1 bunga, be the same little more or less, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 261, and the said stable, chawl, or range of buildings, and bungalow are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 121, 56, 47 and 58, respectively, and are, together with the said piece of land, bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east and south respectively by the property of Cawasjee Nowrojee Banajee and Company, on or towards the west by the Parel Road, and on or towards the north by the property of Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.—Bombay, dated this 9th day of December 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solic tor for the Mortgagee.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPS, | SHOT, |
| CARTRIDGES, | WADDING, |
| POWDER, | SUNDRIES, |

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES

Of every description

Imported on introduction to Home use.

Detailed Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, FAINTING TURNS, AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy in foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c. ; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF BOLTON & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except cheap, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be conformded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

L

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGES on London remains weak without any appreciable alteration in rates, although in some instances the quotations are almost nominal.

In Government Securities we have no alterations in prices to note.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 3/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 5/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 9¾d. nominal.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 3/16d. to 1/4d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 9¾d. to 11/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to ¾d.
Do demand ..... 100 3/16d.

On Madras 30 days' sight ..... 99⅞
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 22d.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... ... ... ... 110½
Four & half per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ...106½
Four per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1868-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans ... ... ... ... ...109½
10 years' do. ... ... ... ... ...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...114½
Do. Do. Market Rate ... ...114½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ..... par.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ..par.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... | | | 4 per cent |
| Fixed Loans on | do. | to 3 months' ..... | 5½ ,, |
| Do. | do. | over 3 do. ..... | 6½ ,, |
| Do. | on Merchandise ..... | | 7½ ,, |
| Cash Credit | do. | to 3 months' ..... | 6½ ,, |
| Do. | do. | over 3 do. ..... | 6½ ,, |
| Do. | do. | ..... | 7½ ,, |
| Bank Bills ..... | | | 6½ ,, |
| Mercantile Paper ..... | | | 6 ,, |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... ... ... ... ...Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 126
Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, ???
Francs ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 79½
Bar Silver ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 108
Gold Leaf ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 17-2
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... 17-6
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... 17-5

### FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

NOTHING doing—rates by steamer barely maintained. The John Dixon has been taken up at £3, cargo seeds, London, Hull or Marseilles.

Sail—several arrivals—rates nominal.

London — Cotton ..... 2-15-0; Cases ..... 2-15-0; Seeds ..... 2-0-3
Liverpool — Iron Slaps Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d.; Wooden Slaps ,, ..... £2 0s. 0d. nominal; Myrabolams ..... £2 0s. 0d.; Coir bills ..... £1 10s.; Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... — Cotton ..... ; Coffee ..... No ship.
Oreeland Steamers—
London ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... — Wheat ..... £3 0s. 0d.; Seeds ..... £3 0s. 0d.; Cotton ..... £3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China ... — Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton.; Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.; Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

MARKET continues firm for Bank of Bombay 1st and 2nd Issue at quoted rates. Spinning and National Bank shares firm. Land shares steady.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value per sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Sales per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank ..... | 85 |
| 12,000 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,460 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 12 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New ... | 775½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 12 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue ..... | 265 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras ..... | 1,120 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China ..... | 180 |
| 40,000 | 2811 | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 450 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of L. & C. | 200 |
| 10,000 | 250 | 125 | 9 p.ct. | National Bank of India. | 130 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank ..... | 405 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 152 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 160 p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co... | 1,630 |
| 200 | 2,500 | 1,100 | 180do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee... | 830 |
| 150 | 500 | ... | ... | Albert Ginning Co..... | 500 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 80 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co..... | 215 |
| 154 | 12,000 | 1,400 | 100 p.c. | Apollo Press Co..... | 6,200 |
| 200 | 2,500 | all | ... | Benar Cotton G. & P. Co. | 1,401 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200p.c. | Bombay Press Co..... | 1,100 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50 p.c. | Do New..... | 275 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 p.c. | Broach Cotton Co..... | 550 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company..... | 900 |
| 508 | 1,250 | all | 40 | Colaba Press Co..... | 4,300 |
| 380 | 2,000 | all | 250p.c. | East India Press Co..... | 2,700 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 500 | Fort Press Co..... | 5,500 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 p.c. | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 450 |
| 304 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.c. | Franci Press Co ..... | 695 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 p.c. | Imperial Press Co..... | 775 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 60 p.c. | Mofussil Press & G. Co... | 550 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5 00 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld | 2,000 |
| 125 | 2,500 | 750 | 125 p.c. | Prince of Wales Press.... | 1,800 |
| 200 | 1,500 | all | ... | Sassoon's Press Co..... | 540 |
| 400 | 85 | 75 | 135 p.c. | Scinde Press Co..... | 100 |
| 196 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.... | 1,135 |
| 121 | 1,500 | 1,250 | Rs. 85 | Victoria Press, Madras... | 1,175 |
| 154 | 850 | all | 80 p.c. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 850 |
| 450 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.c.* | Volkart United Press Co. | 900 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 219-2-0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock ..... | 243 |
| ..... | £20 | 109-1-0 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares ..... | 126 |
| ..... | £20 | 43-10-2 | do. | Ditto ..... | ..... |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ..... | £18 | 196-5-1 | do. | Do. New Shares ..... | ..... |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 2,000 | all | Rs. 6 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1300 |
| 5,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co., Ld. | 106 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 80 p.c. | Mazagon Land ..... | 930 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.c. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ..... | 200 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 620 | 1,250 | all | 112½ | Alexandra Spinning ..... | 1,510 |
| 160 | 2,500 | all | 140* | Alliance Spinning ..... | 2,700 |
| 300 | 2,000 | all | ... | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co. | 1,950 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 60* | Bombay United ..... | 1,290 |
| 1,600 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills ..... | 270 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | 50p. | Dhurumsey Spinning..... | 1,765 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.c. | Great Eastern ..... | 2,600 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | ... | Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..... | 1,253 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.c. | Manockji Petit's ..... | 1,425 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100p.c. | Morarjee Spinning ..... | 1,280 |
| 900 | 2,500 | all | 150p.c. | Oriental ..... | 3,000 |
| 600 | 2,500 | 400 | 200p.c. | Royal ..... | 2,150 |
| 800 | 1,000 | all | ... | Soonderdas Spinning..... | 1,550 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 120p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ..... | 1,300 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 14p.c. | Bombay Gas Company ... | 65 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 15 p.c. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.. | 102 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p.c. | Malabar Company Ld... | 100 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 1½ p.c. | Mechanics' Build'gs Co.. | 10 |
| ..... | 500 | all | 45 p.c. | Preacher & Co ..... | 420 |
| ..... | 250 | all | 40 p.c. | Virgas Patent Slip Co .. | 48 |

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of Liquidation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 98 | 19½ | ... | Bank of Chins..... 1 |
| ..... | 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank ..... 1 |
| ..... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank ..... 1 |
| ..... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula..... 1 |
| ..... | 200 | 70½ | May '67 | Royal Bank ..... 0 |

### SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues very dull, and to effect sales lower rates would have to be accepted. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | pieces Grey Shirtings, | 40 in. 30 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. | 4 | 10 0 |
| 500 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 in. 32 yds. 8½ lbs. at ,, | 5 | 9 0 |
| 500 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 in. 39 yds. 4¼ lbs. at ,, | 3 | 2 0 |
| 500 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 in. 39 yds. 4¼ lbs. at ,, | 3 | 4 0 |
| 500 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 in. 39 yds. 4¾ lbs. at ,, | 3 | 6 0 |

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 10th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing very flat, and prices are drooping. Surats are said to be quiet. The sales of the day are given at 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats, and of which 3,000 are on account of speculation and for export. There is a further decline of 1/16d. in Dholleerah and Oomrawuttee and of 3/16d. in Mid. Orleans. Fair Dhollerah is now quoted at 5¾d., Oomrawuttee at 5 15/16d., and Mid Orleans at 8¾d. The cotton market here has closed very quiet, and prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | candies Old Dholleerah ..... | Rs. | 189 |
| 25 | ,, ,, ,, ..... | ,, | 179 |
| 25 | ,, ,, Bibi ree ..... | ,, | 162 |
| 50 | ,, ,, Veerungaum ..... | ,, | 167-173 |
| 25 | ,, ,, ,, ..... | ,, | 168-69½ |
| 25 | ,, ,, Oomrawuttee ..... | ,, | 180 |
| 25 | ,, ,, ,, ..... | ,, | 180 |
| 75 | ,, ,, New Khandeish (5th Feb.) ..... | ,, | 195 |
| 65 | ,, ,, Hingunghaut F. P. B.ace ... | ,, | 245 |
| 50 | ,, ,, Nuggur ..... | ,, | 204 |

YARNS.

In Yarns and Metals no sales are reported.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | City of Shanghai.... | Swan ..... | Glasgow, Sept. 2. |
| 11 | Cashmere (s) ..... | Gray ..... | Kurrachee, Dec. 8. |
| | Bertha ..... | Pate ..... | Liverpool, July 16 |

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Meinam (s)..... ..... | Galle and Pondichery. |
| | Pekin (s) ..... ..... | Calcutta. |

DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 | Meinam (s) ..... ..... | Calcutta. |
| | Pekin (s) ..... ..... | Suez. |

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga, s.—3 cases ham and 2 cases cheese, Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons; 37 cases green copperas and 500 barrels alum, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot, s.—14 casks disinfecting powder, 3 casks paint, 1 cask fabricators, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co.; 95 cases window glasses, 45 kegs nails, and 4 casks hardware, Ameeroodin Fazulally; 78 casks beer, J. Neubergr; 5 cases cheese, 10 cases bacon, 8 cases ham, and 1 case capsules, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 1 case boots, H. F. Soares and Co.; 1 case claret, 1 case bitters 2 packages champagne, and 175 casks ale, Carter, Palmer and Co.; 51 packages iron tubes, 1 case varnish and 6 cases hardware, Mahomedally Abdool Cadar; 5 casks phials, Abdool Hoosein Ocolamhoosein; 2 cases currants, Adurjee Dorabjee; 1 case bitters, B. M. Pontbuckey; 50 boxes tinplates, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co; 67 cases oilmenstores, the L. A. and A. Co.; 50 kegs sulphate of copper and 1 case magenta, Tejpall Cumme.

DAILY EXPORTS—11TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburgh—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 90 cwts horn, Peerbhoy Damjee.

Teviot, s.—39 bales wool, Psirzj Luckmedas; 500 bags wheat; Sawaimull Cullu; 500 bags wheat, Hiralall Ramgopal; 210 cwts. horns, Lodhabhoy Khakey; 150 bales cotton, Woomersey Cumma; 97 bales wool, V. Amrootlall; 28 bales cotton, T. Veljee and Co.; 500 bags wheat, S. J. de Souza.

Baroda, s.—50 bales cotton, Soonderdas Mooljee; 115 bales cotton, Conjee Parabat and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Hirjee Nagsey and Co.

Riga, s.—131 bales cotton, Canjeebhoy Lalljee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Coorjee Dewjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Hurrydas Gangjee; 49 bales cotton, Premchund Goolabchund.

FOR LONDON.

Tiverton—1,200 bundles coir yarn, Nanjee Khatow.

Baroda, s.—2 bundles E. teeth, Mamedjee Khanbhoy; 8 cases chundroes, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 145 pieces E. teeth, Allybhoy Huckabhoy; 4 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SUEZ.

Baroda, s.—5 bundles silk, Hajee Zumal Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy, s.—100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 68 chests opium, N. J. Ebram; 5 cases fishmaws and 7 cases sharkfins, Gowabhoy Somjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy, s.—88 chests opium, D. J. Abram.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Maude, Colonel, Staff Corps, D. J. Advocate, onduty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 10.

Harman, Lieutenant 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 11.

Lechmere, Captain, 18th Regiment N I, to join, to Deesa.
Dempster, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army, Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Huxham, Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th Punjaub N. I., to rejoin, to Nowshera.
Rose, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs:—

Capt W M Campbell, R E (Bombay), Depy Supt Third Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

The services of Lieut-Col J P Lester, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of Govt under the Political Department.

Lieut Col H F Disbrowe, Staff Corps, is appointed ta Act as Pension Paymaster, Bombay, during the time Col H J Day may continue to act as Military Paymaster, Presidency, or until further orders.

Capt W Bell, 56th Foot, to officiate as Brde Maj vice Capt Gunter, who rejoins his Regiment, and during the absence of Maj Hicks on furlough.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Nanabhai Haridas, Esq, appointed to act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made the usua declaration of Office on the 9th Dec 1873.

The appointment of Mr James Taylor to be Supt of the Common Jail at Bombay, is to take effect from the 29th instant, the date on which he will assume the office of Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

The Notifications published in the Judicial Department, under dates the 17th Sept 1873 and 8th Oct 18 3, appointing Capt W F Sandwith and Capt W R Trevelyan, respectively, Cantonment Magst and Act Cantonment Magst at Maligaum, and investing them with the powers of a Mag t of the First Class and with certain other additional powers are hereby cancelled.

Messrs C Pells and R V Hearn respectively delivered and received charge of the Office of Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, on the 6th instant.

Mr G A Anderson received charge as Actg Judge and Session Judge of Surat on the 1st instant, before office hours.

The Hon'ble the Govr in Council is pleased to sanction the appointments made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature of Mr G A Summers as Act Depy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side, and of Mr Framji Sorabshi Modi as Act Asst Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar on two months' privilege leave from the 1st instant, or until further orders.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr C E G Crawford, Magst of the First Class in the District of Ahmedabad, with the following additional powers:—

Power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c, to a Sub Magist.
Power to rell suspicious or stolen property
Power to make orders, &c, in local nuisance cases.

Mr A Wingate, Supy Asst Collr in the District of Satara, is appointed a Magst of the First Class, and is invested with the following additional powers:—

Power to hold inquests.
Power to entertain complaints of offences and receive Police reports.
Power to issue process for persons within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction.
Power to issue orders to prevent obstruction, &c.
Power to issue orders prohibiting repetition of nuisance.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A H Spy, C S, having been appointed to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer during Mr Richey's absence on leave, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest in Mr Spy the management of the irremovable property of or to which the Talukdars of Broach are possessed or entitled in their own right, or which they are entitled to redeem, or which may be required by or devolve on them or their heirs during the continuance of such management.

Mr Spy is also appointed an Asst to the Colrs of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Broach, for the purposes of Act XX of 1863, during his incumbency in the Office of the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

Mr R E Candy to act as First Asst Colr of Kaladgi from the date of Mr Johns, proceeding on furl up.

Mr G L Gibson, Asst Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, passed an examination in the Marathi language according to the Higher Standard.

Mr A C Jervoise, Actg Extra First Asst Colr and Agent to the Govr, Panch Mahals is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr W Porteous has been appointed to the temporary charge of the Office of Actg Extra First Asst Col and Agent to the Govr, Panch Mahals, during the absence of Mr A C Jervoise on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt H H Lee, R E, received charge of the Office of the Executive Engr, Satara, from Lieut E C Hart, R E, on the afternoon of the 24th Nov 1873.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W B Vulcked and Mr E M G H Fallon respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Educational Inspr in Sind on the 29th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr G Mc Cubbin, C S, Supy Asst Colr of Belgaum, is appointed Actg Deputy Educational Inspr, S D, during the absence of Mr Fleet or until further orders.

Messrs J F Fleet and G Mc Corkell respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Educational Inspr, C D, on the 11th ult in the afternoon.

Surgn H C Barker, M D, is appointed to act as Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Dr J Arnott, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev S F Boudillo, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Junior Chaplain on this establishment, arrived on the 28th Nov 1873, and is appointed to do duty at the Presidency and if further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS, N D

Mr H A Acworth assumed charge of the Office of Second Asst Colr, Panch Mahals, on the 10th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Messrs W East and T C Hope respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Colr and Magst Surat, on the 25th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Messrs W Rumsey and J G White respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Colr and Magst of Broach on the 29th Nov 1873, in the forenoon.

Mr W Ramsay, late Act Colr of Broach, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave of absence granted to him from the 29th ultimo.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

| | Date. | Mail closes. | | Arrival Packet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom ..... | Dec. 15 | 5-30 P.M. | ... | 6-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee ..... | ,, 15 | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. | ,, 12 | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Australian ..... | ,, 15 | 4-30 P.M. | } | No after packet |
| China ..... | ,, 16 | 4-30 P.M. | | |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c..... | ,, 22 | 5-30 P.M. | ... | 6 30 P.M. |
| Zanzibar ..... | ... | 5-30 P.M. | ... | 6 30 P.M. |

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

| | Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas | Pies. | Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas | Pies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ..... | 9 | 4 | 9 | 0 |

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—as 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformities conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

| | 7 P.M. | | 7 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday ..... | Dec. 15 | Monday ..... | Dec. 29 |
| ,, ..... | ,, 22 | | |

## MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, Is LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEGBIE—December 9th, at Royapooram, Madras, the wife of Mr A. P. W. Begbie, Manager High Court of Judicature, of a daughter.
O'SHAUGHNESSY—December 6th, at Tranquebar, the wife of Mr J. O'Shaughnessy, Ex. Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.


# The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1873.


THE result of the trial of Marshal Bazaine may be looked upon as the final act of the terrible drama which opened ten years ago with the French expedition to Mexico. It has often been remarked that the end of that luckless expedition formed the turning point in the fortunes of the Emperor Napoleon, and that, from the moment he deserted Maximilian, whom he had himself induced to assume the Imperial Crown of Mexico, none of his schemes prospered, and the star of his own dynasty began to wane, till it set at Sedan and left him to die a broken-hearted exile. We have now a still more signal instance of retribution in the condemnation to military degradation and death of the Marshal of France who commanded the French troops in Mexico, and who first quarrelled with Maximilian and then abandoned him to a fate similar to that which now awaits himself. The secret history of the Mexican campaigns has not yet been revealed, but Bazaine has always been suspected, justly or otherwise, of having himself coveted and intrigued for the Crown which he thought the Austrian prince too weak to maintain; and the fact that such a suspicion should have arisen is a sufficient proof that Bazaine was even in those days regarded as an ambitious soldier of fortune, one of that class of unscrupulous professional soldiers who used to abound in Europe during the middle ages, but who have died out of the armies of most European States, though Algerian warfare seems to have revived the breed in the persons of some of the most famous leaders of the troops of modern France. But, if Bazaine returned from his Mexican campaigns with a somewhat tarnished reputation, the French nation had not lost faith in his military skill; and in the dearth of capable men, after MacMahon had been beaten in the first battle of the war of 1870, and the main French army had been driven back on Metz, the popular voice summoned him to the supreme command of what was still fondly called the Army of the Rhine.

A Court-martial has now decided that he betrayed this trust. The cry of treachery was first raised against Bazaine by Gambetta, in the moment of agony when the news of the surrender of Metz came to shatter the hopes excited by the successful organization of a new French Army on the Loire. The sanguine Gambetta had fully counted on being able to raise the siege of Paris with his fresh levies, if only Bazaine with the flower of the old Imperial army could hold the Prussians at bay for a few weeks longer. But Metz surrendered on the 29th of October; the first French success, the battle of Coulmiers, which showed that Gambetta's expectations had not been wholly unreasonable, was not fought till the 9th of November; and by that time the troops of Prince Frederick Charles, relieved from the duty of besieging Metz, were marching eagerly across France to reinforce the Bavarians and concentrate near Orleans an overwhelming force which, at the end of November, utterly routed and dispersed Aurelle de Paladine's army. It is certain, therefore, that the fall of Metz ruined the fortunes of France just at the time when a slight success had put new life and spirit into the nation. Had Bazaine only held out a fortnight longer, he would at least have given the army of the Loire a fair chance of showing what it could accomplish; had he succeeded in breaking out with but 20,000 or 30,000 men, this nucleus of good troops would have been invaluable to Chanzy or Faidherbe in the critical battles of the second period of the war. It is not surprising, then, that the fatal opportuneness (for the Germans) of the surrender led Gambetta to denounce Marshal Bazaine as a traitor; and now a Court Martial has affirmed that this terrible charge was well-founded. The evidence given at the trial regarding the Marshal's conduct up to the end of August, when the investment of Metz was completed, has not really any bearing on the question of treachery. Bazaine might on several occasions have shown greater military judgment and enterprize than he did; but it is by no means clear, so far as the evidence that has yet reached us goes, that he did not do everything in his power, and with the utmost good faith, to beat the Germans and effect a junction with MacMahon. No doubt, he committed blunders; but it is to be feared that, if the French were to shoot all commanding officers who blundered during the war, they would forthwith have to prepare a completely new Army List.

The true indictment against the Marshal was that, after the revolution of the 4th of September, he ceased to be a general and became a negotiator or conspirator. The ambition seized him to keep his army intact and become Regent of France; and, in an evil hour for himself, when the Germans tempted him with proposals which he, as a French Marshal at the head of 150,000 men, should have rejected as insulting, he listened to them. It was on the 16th of September that Prince Frederick Charles made known to the Marshal the fall of the Empire and the establishment of a Republic in its place. The German Prince said he was very sorry the change had been made; and Bazaine was very sorry also. The regret they both felt prepared the way for negotiations, in which a whole month was wasted; and we presume it must have been proved to the satisfaction of the Judges that the Marshal made no serious attempt to break out of Metz while these delusive negotiations were in progress. At last Bazaine was beguiled into sending an emissary to Prince Bismarck's head-quarters to treat for the capitulation of Metz on the following terms:—"The French army to "declare itself still the servant of the Empire and determined to maintain the "Regency; this declaration to be published "simultaneously with a manifesto from the "Empress, summoning the members of the "Corps Legislatif to meet under the protection "of the Army of the Rhine; and at the same "time the Empress to authorize a delegate to "sign a treaty of peace with Germany." The Empress herself, it is commonly understood, had the public spirit to refuse to be a party to this plot, and in any case it is doubtful if Bazaine's soldiers would have aided him to execute it. Possibly, too, the German Minister was only playing with Bazaine from the beginning; for, when he had fairly entrapped him, when the time once lost could not be recovered and it became apparent that supplies were already running short in Metz, Prince Bismarck changed his tone and brusquely declared that he could consent to nothing but the unconditional capitulation of the army and fortress.

That Bazaine, then, fell a victim to his own ambitious designs, is extremely probable; but a man is not the less a conspirator because he may not have the capacity to execute his plots successfully, and the Marshal's own admissions support the charge that he was guilty of the crime of *lèse nation*. His sole business as a Marshal of France was to fight the Germans. But he chose to consider himself the servant, not of a nation, but of a party, and to neglect his military duty because he had no sympathy with the political views of the men who formed the Government of the 4th of September. This is the very kind of offence which MacMahon lately stigmatised in his Order removing from the army General Bellemare, who had said that he would not fight for Henri V. if the Assembly restored the Bourbon dynasty. It is obvious that, in the present distracted state of France, unless the idea of loyalty to the nation is cherished by officers and soldiers, the army will soon be split up into bands of military partisans, and the ruin of the country will be complete. The Marshal President of the French Republic, therefore, is not likely to disapprove the judgment of the Court-martial, though it will be a strange thing if feelings of old comradeship, to say nothing of considerations which have prevailed even with the Judges of the peculiarly strong temptations to which Bazaine was exposed in the utter break-up of French society and institutions in 1870, do not so far soften MacMahon's heart as to lead him to commute the sentence of death into one of banishment.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE have been able to glean some particulars of the important fiscal changes in the Municipality now under the consideration of the Bombay Town Council. In order to facilitate the discussion of a re-arrangement of the fiscal system now in operation, short resolutions embodying the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner have been drawn up under eight distinct heads, which are to be submitted *seriatim* to the Town Council. The substance of these resolutions may be indicated as follows:—

1. That in the opinion of the Town Council certain alterations in the Municipal Act are necessary before the proposed improvements in the present fiscal system can be carried into effect.

2. That as the income from the police and lighting rates has not been strictly applied to meet the expenditure under those heads, the present system should be changed, and the expenditure of these departments should be defrayed from the general municipal fund.

3. That municipal taxation should be classified under four heads, so that as far as practicable the burden of taxation may be equally distributed as follows:—1. That taxes upon landed property should be recovered from the owners. 2. The town dues should be levied only upon articles intended for consumption or use in Bombay, and not upon articles *in transitu*. 3. That an income tax be levied from those who do not own landed property. 4. That a tax on wheeled conveyances and on fire insurances should be levied.

4. That the water rate and halalcore cess should in future to recovered from house-owners, who should be authorised to recover them from the occupiers.

5. That the total tax on landed property should not be less than 5 or more than 7½ per cent. on the annual income; and that the tax on incomes should be from 1 to 1½ per cent. on all incomes above Rs. 1,000 per annum.

6. Looking to the Budget estimates for 1874, the result of the proposed changes is expected to be as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One per cent. income tax..... | Rs. | 4,75,000 |
| Saving in cost of collection ..... | ,, | 50,000 |
| Total | Rs. | 5,25,000 |
| Deduct police and lighting rates, given up ..... | ,, | 4,70,000 |
| Saving | Rs. | 55,000 |

The income for 1874 is estimated at Rs. 30,80,000, and the expenditure at Rs. 29,97,000, leaving a surplus of Rs. 83,000. This estimate proceeds upon the conditions mentioned by the Municipal Commissioner in his minute dated 29th November.

7. That the present mode of collecting the house tax, the water rate, and the halalcore cess should be changed and that they should be recovered from the house-owners by half-yearly bills.

8. In the opinion of the Town Council the proposed changes will result in the undermentioned advantages:—1. The burden on landed property will diminish. 2. The incidence of taxation will be equalised, so that the rich and poor shall bear their fair share of the burden. 3. The mode of collection will be simplified, and rate-payers will be spared the vexation and annoyance of having to pay several distinct taxes. 4. There will be a considerable saving in the cost of collection.

DR. CUNNINGHAM, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, carried on during the course of 1872 a series of observations on the nature of the solid bodies present in the atmosphere of Calcutta and the neighbourhood, and the result of these observations is now published in his ninth annual report. Dr. Cunningham has certainly not spared the Government printers, for he has caused them to turn out an exhaustive treatise on microscopic examinations of air extending to more than fifty large pages of print, besides a series of fourteen pages of elaborate diagrams of atmospheric organisms magnified 400 diameters; and his treatise comprises the following sections:—"Review of the literature of atmospheric micography, systematic observations on atmospheric dust in definite localities, miscellaneous aeroscopic observations, observations on dust deposited on ledges, leaves of trees, &c., observations on dust deposited during limited periods on moist glass slides, observations on organisms and other solid bodies contained

## THE ROORKEE CAMP.

CAMP OF EXERCISE, 7TH DEC.

As I am only one of many correspondents, I shall not on this occasion trouble you much with criticism, which I shall leave chiefly to others, but shall try to give you a continuous, and, I hope, concise narrative of events from the commencement to the close of the proceedings. Of the composition of the force your readers know already as much as I can tell you; and the prominent features of the country, the position of the Ganges Canal, the larger towns and villages, and the course of the streams, they can discover from the published map. The map, however (District Dehra Doon and the country between and around Roorkee and the Hurdwar, comprising the field of operations for the Northern Camp of Exercise, season 1873-74, scale two miles = 1 inch. Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, October 1873) is, owing to a portion of the survey being of old date, in some minor particulars incomplete and inaccurate, and I shall have to supplement it possibly at times by verbal description.

The country in the immediate vicinity of the Camp, south of the Solani River, is nearly, but not quite, level, and with the exception of a ruined tank embankment close to this village of Bhugwanpore and the other similar villages with thick groves of large trees, has no marked features. The ridge, shown on the map following the right bank of the Solani stream, is of no great height, but abrupt. The Doomb between the Solani and Sipiwala is low and open; the ridges on the left bank of the Sipiwala and the right bank of the Ratmoo are also strongly marked, and the plateau between, beyond Imlee Khera, is studded with wooded villages and is rather more irregular than the one on this side of the valley. The *pucka* road goes from Roorkee past the Camp to Futtehpore, where it joins the *pucka* road from Saharunpore to Bhugwanpore direct is a *cutcha* road; from thence to Imlee Khera a country track, which has however, been improved, widened, and levelled by the Engineers, who have also run a bamboo telegraph from Imlee Khera to this place, which, passing through the Head-Quarter Camp, joins the regular line on the Roorkee road.

The Camps are at present thus situated. To a person travelling by the *pucka* road from Futtehpore to Roorkee—all of them lie on the left of the road. Just before reaching the cross roads of Bhugwanpore is the Camp of the Field Batteries; then, still on the left of the road, the village of Bhugwanpore, which is incorrectly marked on the map; next the Camp of the Head-Quarter Staff, the Engineers and Umpires; then the Camp of the 2nd Division. Between this and the 1st Division there is a gap caused by the village of Karoundie, not marked on the map at all; and then, last of all, comes the Camp of the 1st Division, in connexion with which it must not be forgotten that the 11th Regiment has been substituted for the 17th. The whole Cavalry Brigade, the two Horse Artillery Batteries, and a detachment of the Engineers, are about six miles off on the plateau about Imlee Kheera, close to Sipiwala. A drain has been thrown across it there to assist in watering of the horses, and a trestle bridge is to be built, where the *cutcha* road crosses, to prevent the pool being disturbed. The Field Telegraph is with the Cavalry Brigade at present.—*Pioneer.*

## BOMBAY.

We hear that Mr. Charles Peile (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) will shortly retire.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 20th. She has quite recovered in health.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF KULLADGHEE.—Mr. R. E. Candy has been appointed to act as First Assistant Collector of Kulladghee.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The High Court, both on its Original and Appellate jurisdiction, will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 8th proximo, on account of the Christmas holidays.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—A Hindoo named Martund Dhondeeba, a dealer in vegetables, appeared before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday, and obtained a warrant against one Gainoo Succaram, whom he charged with enticing away his lawful wife named Savitree; also with theft.

A NOTED THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a Mahomedan named Abdoola Mahomed, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing fourteen pairs of boots, valued at Rs. 45, the property of one Sowla Abdoola, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, William McLean, a boiler-maker, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Bhowanee Yenkoba and nine others were yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr Superintendent Mills, the first with keeping a common gaming-house at Coomarwada, and the rest with being found gaming therein with counters and money. They were adjudged guilty, and the keeper of the house was fined Rs. 10, and the rest five rupees each.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 1st December 1873, Rs. 22,63,749; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 767; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,80,000; balance, Rs. 20,84,507. There are in addition 30,705 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

We understand that, at the suggestion of the organ Committee there will be a special concert on Wednesday 17 December at the Town Hall, when members of the Italian Opera Troupe and amateurs will both take part.—It will be on the same plan as the usual Town Hall concerts, and the price of admission will be the same namely one rupee.—We hope that there will be a very large attendance.

THE FORGERY CASE.—The Senior Magistrate committed, on Wednesday, one Bhickajee Ramrao, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, solicitors, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, and with having in his possession a valuable security, namely, a cheque amounting to Rs. 1,400, known to be forged, with intent to use it fraudulently.

A MAN DROWNED AT VEHAR.—We regret to learn that an accident occurred at Vehar on Wednesday morning by which the servant of a Bombay European gentleman lost his life. The master of the unfortunate man, accompanied by a friend, were out on Wednesday morning to the jungle, between Bhandoop and Vehar to have some shooting, and on reaching Vehar they sat down under a tree to rest. The servant who accompanied them, being a bit of a shikaree, asked permission to use his master's fowling-piece for a little, and soon after the gentleman heard two shots, and on proceeding in the direction whence the sounds proceeded, saw the servant swimming in the water trying to reach a waterfowl that he had shot. The bottom of the lake in that part is very muddy and covered with trailing weeds, and the gentleman, seeing the "boy's" danger, cried out to him to "kubberdar," but too late, for he was then entangled in the weed and sank before help could possibly reach him. The two gentlemen, finding hat they could do nothing, unless at the risk of being also fatally entangled in the weeds, proceeded at once to the Bhandoop station and telegraphed to the Superintendent of Police. The body of the man was recovered by the police in the afternoon, and buried.

We learn from our Sukkur correspondent, who writes under date the 3rd instant, that the Collector of Shikarpore is encamped at that place, and will be returning to head-quarters on Monday next. He is waiting for the Commissioner in Sind, who was hourly expected at Sukkur. Colonel Dunsterville has been holding meetings in Shikarpore and Sukkur, for the purpose of getting up a fund to defray the cost of the illuminations in honour of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Large gatherings of merchants and other respectable members of the native community took place on the occasions. Shares were issued, writes our correspondent, of Rs. 10 and 5 each share, and about Rs. 3,000 have been collected at both Shikarpore and Sukkur. The half share idea was a good one, for no one would like to be thought poorer or stingier than his neighbour, so every one bought a whole share?—*Sindian.*

A RATHER humiliating exhibition of sacerdotal authority was made by the senior chaplain of Trinity Church. Mr. Streeten, at the graveyard last evening, and it is to be hoped for the credit of Christianity, if from no other consideration, the like will not be repeated. The corpse of an old and well-known citizen of Kurrachee was about being consigned to its last resting-place, and at the express desire of the sister of the deceased, Mr. Sheldon was selected to perform the last sad rites. Mr. Streeten made his appearance on the scene and disputed Mr. Sheldon's right to officiate, it being, as he averred, in opposition to the orders of the Bishop; Mr. Streeten insisted on going through the ceremony himself. Some of the friends of the deceased argued with the reverend gentleman on the impropriety of his conduct, but to no purpose, until Mr. Sheldon was questioned by the friends as to whether he would undertake the responsibility of officiating, seeing that Mr. Streeten had made it appear that his doing so would be contrary to the orders of his spiritual head. Mr. Sheldon replied in the affirmative, when Mr. Streeten remarked that in that case he would waive his right under protest. He, however, persisted in walking up to the grave at the head of the coffin reciting prayers. We cannot refrain from remarking that such a scene as that witnessed at the graveyard last evening is apt to give the heathen around us a poor idea of the Christian feelings said to animate the breasts of those who proclaim the glad tidings of salvation. Mr. Sheldon, we must do him the justice to state, comported himself as a Christian minister ought to have on the occasion, and if Mr. Streeten had but shown a little of the Christian feeling displayed by Mr. Sheldon, we should have been spared the disagreeable task we have had imposed on us of chronicling the incident which took place at the graveyard last evening.—*Communicated to Sindian.*

MORTUARY RETURN.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 9th December, was 275, being 56 less than in the preceding week, 60 less than the total of the week ending 10th December 1872, and 50 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 264 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

| SECTION OR SUB-SECTION. | Population by Census of 1872. | Small-pox. | Fever. | Cholera. | Nervous System. | Resp. System. | Digestive System. | Accidents and Violence. | Total. | Total births of still born. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba &c. | 16,601 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Fort, Southern | 2,363 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Fort, Northern | 32,732 | ... | 11 | ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | ... | 20 | 13 |
| Esplanade | 10,464 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Market | 43,198 | 1 | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | 30 |
| Mandvee | 35,106 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 16 |
| Chakla | 36,748 | ... | 10 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 20 | 29 |
| Oomburkharee | 49,872 | ... | 7 | ... | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 19 |
| Dongree | 25,556 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 11 | 12 |
| Dhobeetulao | 37,915 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | ... | 18 | 7 |
| Phunswaree | 20,757 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 5 |
| Bhoolaishwar | 36,029 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | 9 |
| Kharatulao | 23,639 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | 17 |
| Koombarwara | 27,594 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 13 |
| Mutwaree | 24,817 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16 |
| Girgaum | 21,234 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 9 |
| Chuspatee | 7,531 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 |
| Walkeshwar | 7,741 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 24 |
| Mahaluxmee | 4,317 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |
| Mazagon | 20,973 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 9 |
| Tarwaree | 10,003 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 20 |
| Kamat. & Bye. | 75,028 | ... | 15 | ... | 1 | 4 | 8 | ... | 33 | 14 |
| Parell | 13,773 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 7 |
| Sewree | 4,400 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 |
| Sion | 11,572 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 7 |
| Mahim | 14,310 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | 5 |
| Worlee | 10,042 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 |
| Water Division | 22,953 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Non-resident & unknown | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 644,403 | 1 | 113 | ... | 30 | 17 | 35 | 5 | 275 | 264 |
| Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. | | 4 | 130 | 5 | 32 | 34 | 38 | 5 | 325 | 95 |

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

| RACE OR CASTE. | Small-pox. | Fever. | Cholera. | Nerve-system. | Resp. System. | Digestive System. | Accidents and violence. | Total. | Total births of still born. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boodhist—Jain, &c. | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 17 | 13 |
| Brahman | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 8 | 8 |
| Lingaet | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Bhatia | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Hindoo of other Caste | ... | 54 | ... | 16 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 122 | 150 |
| Hindoo Out-caste | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 17 |
| Mooslman | ... | 32 | ... | 5 | 4 | 12 | ... | 76 | 39 |
| Parsee | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 | 4 | ... | 14 | 24 |
| Jew | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Native-Christian | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 13 | 6 |
| Indo-European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| European | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Negro-African | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chinese | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unknown Race | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1 | 113 | ... | 30 | 17 | 35 | 5 | 275 | 264 |
| Corresponding week '72. | 11 | 152 | 2 | 32 | 28 | 52 | 4 | 335 | 286 |

## MR. AND MRS. CASE.

THE entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. Case in Grant Road Theatre on Tuesday evening was again well attended, and was quite as successful as the one that went before. Their last entertainment, we notice, comes off this evening, and all who have not seen Mr. and Mrs. Case should take advantage of the occasion to spend a most enjoyable evening.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP BERTHA, 954 tons, Captain Pate, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,222 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Farnham & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (December 8th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sub-Conductor and Mrs. Hoggan and three children, and seventeen deck passengers.

THE SHIP CLARENCE, 1,104 tons, Captain J. Stadden, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from London (August 9th) with a cargo of 12 crates earthenware, 98 packages glass, 152 cases paper, 633 packages merchandise, 100 cases beer, 8 cases plate-glass, 60 cases wine, 81 cases wine and spirits, 125 cases brandy, 16 casks ink, 1 case cards, 4 cases perfumery, 1 case soap, 1 case varnish, 2 cases cheese, 20 cases confectionery, 90 cases candles, 2 cases salmon, 6 cases jams, 3 cases umbrellas, 20 kegs soda, 6 packages glassware, 10 cases coil, 3 cases boots, 40 cases glassware, 2,300 hogsheads malt liquor, 8 cases and 2,934 loose articles, and 4 dogs. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE SHIP CITY OF SHANGHAI, 989 tons, Captain J. Swan, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Glasgow (September 3rd) with a cargo of 101 packages paint, 1,206 boxes clay tobacco pipes, 5 cases biscuits, 50 cases bottled beer, 1 cask tiles, 2 casks fittings, 2 cases whiskey, 135 boxes and 5 hogsheads red wine, 10 cases sulphuric acid, 12 bath bricks, 102 pieces spelter, 60 cast iron weigh', 124 packages merchandise, 2 packages samples 27 casks marine glue, 6 weighing machines, 652½ tons coals, 103 packages earthenware, 571 packages acid, 10,000 firebrikos, 158 casks fire-clay, 500 cast iron pipes, 43 bundles tubes, 250 boiler tubs, 2,239 packages iron, and 5,819 packages cast-iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

## THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the company's mills, Chinchpoogly, for the purpose of confirming certain special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 26th November last, a full report of the proceedings of which meeting was published in our issue of the 28th ult. Mr. Ardasir Dossabhoy Moonshee was in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. Babajee Kassinath, having read the notice convening the meeting,

It was proposed by Mr. Ramjee Jootha, and seconded by Mr. Bapubhoy Callidas, that the following four special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 26th November 1873 be and the same are hereby confirmed:—

1. That the company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Bhai Jeevunjee and Bapubhoy Callidas be, and they are hereby appointed, liquidators of the company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 2,200.
3. That the liquidators be authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, right, cash, business and, good-will of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, to the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale two fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 each, and also Rs. 325 in cash, in and from such last-mentioned company, for every one fully paid-up share of Rs. 2,000 each of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, on the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, under, taking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of the said Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contacts, and obligations of the said Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills.
4. That the liquidators of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, be authorized to purchase the interest of any dissenting shareholder under Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 by selling the share or shares or interest of such dissentient or dissentients in such manner as the liquidators shall think fit at such rate as the liquidators shall enter by arrangement or by referring the matter of the claims of the dessenting shareholders to arbitration under Sections 176 to 181 of the Companies' Act X. of 1866, fix as the price to be given to such dissentients, or by payment of such price out of the funds of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, in hand before such transfer is effected to the said New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Mr Ramjee Jootha's proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously without any discussion.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## PROCEEDINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL.

8TH DECEMBER.

AT the regular meeting of the Town Council held this day there were present,

C. Currey, Esq., Major Baker, R. E., Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee, Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote, and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlick.

Read report by the Chairman and the Municipal Commissioner recommending that the claim of the Roman Catholic Bishop on account of expenditure incurred at Sewree Cemetery, amounting to Rs. 11,409-13-6 (less Rs. 172-15-1, expended by the Municipality) be admitted.

*Resolved.*—That the report of the Chairman and the Municipal Commissioner be approved, and that payment of the claim be recommended for the sanction of the Corporation at their next meeting. That a copy of this minute and of the report be forwarded to the Roman Catholic Bishop, and placed at the disposal of the press.

The report was as under:—

1. On the 24th November 1873 a conference took place at the Municipal Office to discuss and settle the claim made by the Roman Catholic community to be repaid with interest the sum of Rs 11,409-13-6, expended on blasting and removing rock from a portion of the Sewree Cemetery allotted to the Roman Catholic community in order to make the ground fit for interments.

The following gentlemen were present:—

On the part of the Roman Catholic community:—

The Right Rev. Dr. Meurio, R. C. Bishop.

Dr. Dallas, Solicitor.

Mr. Phillips, one of the wardens of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

On the part of the Corporation:—

Mr. C. Currey, Chairman, Town Council.

Mr. W. G. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, Solicitor to the Corporation.

Mr. H. W. Barrow, Secretary Town Council.

2. The undersigned have now the honour to report for the information of the Town Council, the facts elucidated at the meeting and their recommendations.

3. By sections 207 and 208 of Act II. of 1865, burial grounds within the city were to be closed, and new burial grounds in suitable places were to be provided by the Municipality.

4. Accordingly, in 1867, the Roman Catholic community received notice that all their burial grounds within the city were to be closed. It was arranged that for the small number of European Roman Catholics a portion of the new European Cemetery at Sewree should be set aside, but that the native Roman Catholics under the jurisdiction of Bishop Meurin, as well as the Goanese, who are under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, should be buried at the new Cemetery at Dharavie.

5. At this time there was a serious feud between the two sections of the Roman Catholic community, and breaches of the peace were apprehended.

6. On 14th September 1867 a conference was held between Bishop Meurin and Mr. Crawford the then Municipal Commissioner, to arrange matters regarding the Dharavie Cemetery, and it was agreed that the Dharavie site was accepted by the Bishop on behalf of his community; and that the Municipality should keep up hearses (which is still done) for the removal of the dead; that the Municipality should lay out and maintain the Dharavie Cemetery; and that it should pay Rs. 75 a month allowance to a priest to perform the funeral services at Dharavie. This allowance has never been paid.

7. After this meeting, Bishop Meurin went to Europe for some months, and nothing was done; the Roman Catholic cemeteries in the city were not closed, and interments continued to be made in them. But soon after Bishop Meurin's return at the end of 1868 Government peremptorily ordered all the Roman Catholic cemeteries in the city to be closed on 31st December 1868. Bishop Meurin therefore proceeded to make arrangements for interments at Dharavie, but found that, it having been arranged that that cemetery should be equally divided between the Goanese and the Bombay Roman Catholics, a small portion only and that is the Goanese share, had been prepared for interments and that it was therefore impossible to bury there. The Bishop then suggested that the closing of the city cemeteries should be deferred, but on the 22nd December Mr. Crawford called on him, and the result of this meeting was, that it was arranged that the native Bombay Roman Catholics should be buried at Sewree. There is no account of this meeting on the Municipal records, but the Bishop states that it was Mr. Crawford's own proposal to substitute Sewree for Dharavie, and that his recollection on this point is correct is shown by the fact that he had summoned a meeting of his wardens and other influential members of his community for the next day, the 23rd, to consider what steps should be taken to make the Dharavie ground available.

8. Mr. Crawford then promised (his letter to Bishop Meurin, No. 1466 of 17th March 1869) that he would provide sufficient accommodation at Sewree for Bishop Meurin's community, either by purchasing additional land to the northward or by blasting away the rock in the portion of the cemetery allotted to them. In reply the Bishop stated that he would much prefer that additional land should be purchased rather than that the existing rocky portion of the Sewree Cemetery should be excavated. However, blasting operations were commenced by Mr. Crawford, and he spent about Rs. 3,000 in the early part of 1869 in clearing away the rock from a small portion of the Roman Catholic burial-ground on the south.

9. On the 23rd March 1869, Mr. Crawford asked the Bishop to let him see the plan of the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Dharavie, and the Bishop the next day sent him the plan, writing "As I surmise that you are thinking of again assigning that place (Dharavie) for our use I beg to state that we by all means prefer the rocky part of the Sewree Cemetery," to the dangerous proximity of the Goanese Cemetery.

10. No further correspondence appears to have taken place, but it seems that probably owing to financial pressure, the Municipal Commissioner discontinued the excavation which he had begun (vide para. 8 above). The Roman Catholic authorities then, their original cemeteries having been closed and having no other place in which to bury, went on with the blasting and excavation on their own account, and for this purpose, the Bishop states, were compelled to make use of monies in trust with the wardens of the Cathedral for the performance of masses for the dead, which monies must of course be replaced.

11. The rate for excavation which they paid was the same as that which the Municipal officers had originally commenced the excavation at, viz. Rs. 5 per brass. But after having excavated a great portion of the ground they got a contractor to complete the work for the value of the stone, including that which had been already excavated and which was lying on the spot.

12. The total amount expended by the authorities of the Roman Catholic community, as shown by vouchers produced before and examined by the undersigned, was Rs. 14,700-6-9, inclusive of the cost of the mortuary-chapel, for which the Corporation has already paid (vide Bench Resolution of 9th April 1872) Rs. 3,000—Rs. 290-9-3. The price of some stone sold before the contractors undertook to complete the excavation must also be deducted so that the nett amount claimed is Rs. 11,409-13-6. The vouchers, an abstract of which is attached, appear to be correct and we see no reason to question that the sums they show have really been expended. The only point to notice is that the cost of the mortuary chapel, as far as labour is concerned, has not been kept distinct from that of the excavation, but this makes no difference, for it has been already admitted that the Corporation should bear the cost of a decent mortuary chapel and the one erected is by no means a more costly building than was needed.

13. The reasons which led Mr. Peile, late Municipal Commissioner, to contest the liability of the Municipality to re-pay the Roman Catholic community the sum now claimed were these:—

1st—That the Municipality had provided a suitable burying ground for the native Roman Catholics at Dharavie; that it was at the desire of the Roman Catholics themselves that the Sewree site was substituted; that the Municipality has therefore complied with the requirements of the law in providing a suitable burying ground in substitution for the burying grounds that were closed; and that the Municipality cannot justly be asked to pay the cost of preparing another burial ground.

V. Debate at Bench Meeting of 9th October 1872 appended.

Bishop Meurin's letter to Mr. Peile dated 14th October, and Mr. Peile's reply dated 18th October 1872, are also appended.

Reference to paras 7 and 10 of this letter will, however, show that the reason of the Sewree site being substituted for the Dharavie one was that the latter site had not been made ready for interments at the time when the city cemeteries were closed; that the proposal to substitute Sewree for Dharavie emanated from the Municipal Commissioner; that the Municipal Commissioner in consequence undertook to carry out the excavation (vide para and that of the Bishop's letter of 24th March 1869, on which Mr. Peile laid much stress, referred to Mr. Crawford's original intention (which proved impracticable) to purchase more land at Sewree instead of excavating the rock there.

2ndly. That the rate charged for excavation is too high. But the rate, Rs. 5 a brass, is that which the Municipality paid for the small portion excavated by the Executive Engineer.

3rdly. That if the contract made with Hajee Aboo Ahmed on the 16th November 1870 to excavate the rock for the value of the stone had been made earlier no expense would have been incurred.

The Roman Catholic authorities have, we think, sufficiently explained this. When Hajee Aboo took his contract, the most valuable portion of the rock for quarrying purposes alone remained to be excavated; he got into the bargain all the rock already excavated, and it could hardly be expected that the Roman Catholic authorities should have made for the Municipality a better bargain than the Municipal Commissioner himself made when he undertook and began to excavate.

14. We therefore recommend that the sum claimed, Rs. 11,409-13-6 be paid in full. And the Bishop agrees to withdraw his claim for interest; to make no further claim whatever on the Municipality on account of the Sewree Cemetery; to complete the filling in of the ground at once and put it in good order; and to withdraw any claim for the priest's allowance of Rs. 75 a month (vide para 6).

15. A deduction of Rs. 172-15-1 must, however, be made from the above sum on the following account. By the carelessness of the contractor, Hajee Aboo, in excavating too near the foundation, a portion of the wall of the Cemetery fell down and it was rebuilt by the Municipality at a cost of Rs. 172-15-1. This sum Bishop Meurin has requested the Municipal Commissioner to recover from the contractor. But this is out of the question, as the contract was not made between Hajee Aboo and the Municipal Commissioner, but between Hajee Aboo and the Roman Catholic authorities. It should therefore be deducted from the sum now to be paid, and the Bishop should himself recover it from the person he employed to make the excavation.

16. The Municipal Commissioner should enquire whether the portion of the Dharavie Cemetery originally allotted to the Bombay Roman Catholics may not now be sold by the Municipality and the price credited as a set-off against the payment now recommended.

C. CURREY,
Chairman, Town Council.
W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

The consideration of Mr. Pedder's proposals for the revision of the fiscal system and the improvement of the City of Bombay was resumed.

## THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE following candidates have passed the first examination in Civil Engineering:—*First Division.*—Messrs. Chunilal Tarachund Dalal, William Edward Hope Nimmo, Hastings Montague Page, Javerdas Bhagidas Parikh, Wasudew Sadashew Sohoni, and Arthur Henry Williams. *Second Division*—Messrs. Pandurung Gopinath Gurjar, Dayaram Ghelabhai Hindia, Lalubhai Dalputram Kavishvar, Sitaram Wasudew Kolatkar, Eknath Sukharam Lavanival, Withaldas Narotumdas Nagarsett, Lakshuman Chintaman Phadke, C. Antonio Ribeiro, and Vithal Raghoba Tarkhad-kar. All the candidates belong to the Poona Civil Engineering College.

The following candidates have passed the examination for the degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering:—*First Class.*—Mr. Bomanjee Sorabjee.—*Second Class.*—Messrs. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Bhada, Prabhakar Gungadhur Bhide, Pundilik Ganesh Dhumatkar, Hormusjee Aderjee Kanga, Wasudew Hari Karve, Pestonjee Dorabjee Khandalawala, and Nanajee Narayen Vaslekar. All the candidates belonged to the Poona Civil Engineering College.

## THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT ENGLAND R. A.

THE Court-Martial on Lieut. England, of the 9th Brigade, R. A., reassembled at the messhouse of the Royal Artillery, Colaba, yesterday morning. The Court was constituted as before, Colonel Bond, R. A., presiding. Lieut-Colonel Maude was the Deputy Judge Advocate, Colonel Cooper having been relieved of that office on account of sickness. Lieut.-Colonel Sperway, Commanding Artillery in Sind, prosecuted, and Mr. Crawford, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford and Beevey, appeared as the prisoner's friend.

On the opening of the Court the prisoner read the following statement:—Mr. President and members of this Honourable Court,—I have but little to say before calling my witnesses, and have but few witnesses to call. My final address to the Court upon the whole case will contain no my defence. Though a number of witnesses have been called and re-called by the prosecution, the Court will find on analysing their evidence how very little they have really proved. The evidence for the prosecution, as I shall hereafter show to the Court, acquits me of the second charge and of several of the instances of the first charge; and with regard to the remaining instances, all that was proved against me was that I had given certain cheques which were not paid: that much I am and always have been fully prepared to admit, and I submit that it only remains for me to explain as I shall do circumstances under which those cheques were given, and to show that I had no dishonourable intention in giving them. With reference to the cheques to Mungneeram Hazarimull and Sowcar Nowjee it was in the power of the prosecution to call as witnesses the men with whom I had dealings, to whom the cheques were actually given, and from whose evidence the Court would have learned the circumstances. The prosecution however contented themselves with calling the partners of those men, who could prove nothing. This is much to be regretted, for had the men themselves been called, their evidence would have gone far to confirm on oath the explanations which I shall presently give. Again with regard to the cheques to Merwanjee Rustomjee, as also with reference to the second charge, Dadabhoy, the man who managed the firm at Deesa, would have been able to give material evidence in my favour had he been alive. The evidence for the prosecution, therefore, being so meagre, the Court is left very much to inference, and will, I respectfully submit, accept my explanation and statements as true in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. The Court will perceive that from the very nature of the case I cannot call many witnesses. The facts as to the giving of the cheques and their non-payment being admitted, it becomes merely a question of intention. Upon the second charge I intended to have called and did obtain a summons against Joosub Abdoola, who was in Bombay, and who would have proved beyond doubt the fact which the prosecution have already more than half admitted, that I had obtained from him and remitted to Deesa a hoondee for Rs.150 on the date when I wrote the letter (exhibit E—I) in respect of which the second charge has been preferred. I have however been unable to get the summons served upon him, and he has probably by this time left Bombay. I shall call Major McCausland, who has known me well and has been a very kind friend to me, and I shall also call the prosecutor, Lieut. Col. Sparway, and it will depend very much upon the evidence of the latter whether I shall find it necessary to call another witness. Mr. Webster will also be recalled, but merely for the purpose of proving an account. Since writing the above toosub Abdoola has been to see me and I shall probably be able to call him as a witness.

Mr. Edwin Webster, an assistant in the firm of Messrs King, King and Co., was the first witness called for the defence:—

Do you produce a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s account with me from the 1st July 1872 to the 1st January 1873?—I do. (Account handed into the Court.)

This was the only question put to the evidence.

Major W. H. McCausland, 9th Brigade R. A., was the next witness.

You were my commanding officer for some time, and knew me well, did you not?—I did; you were attached to the battery under my command for ten months.

During that time I used from time to time to make remittances of money through you, did I not?—Yes, and you were under heavy stoppages from your pay, with which money several debts were paid off; and I always found you willing to allow me to make any deduction from your pay to liquidate debts which I considered pressing.

Can you state whether or not I was business-like or careful in money matters?—Certainly not business-like, and you appeared to me to be very careless, even tantamount to recklessness.

Can you give an instance of such carelessness?—Yes. I would mention one in particular. An amount was due by you to a mess at Malta, regarding which there was a great deal of official correspondence, and about July 1872, as far as I remember, I received an official letter from the Horse Guards requesting an explanation as to why your monies had not been fulfilled some months ago, in remitting the abovementioned amount due to a mess at Malta, and on calling upon you for an explanation you sent me a cheque given to you by Captain Collingwood, my predecessor, for the said amount, dated some five or six months previous, and told me that you had mislaid it, or forgotten all about it. I accordingly forwarded the cheque.

The official correspondence occurred after you had succeeded Captain Collingwood, did it not?—The letter I allude to there did.

In your opinion, may not my present troubles be attributable to my characteristic carelessness?—Probably they might.

Please state whether I efficiently and satisfactorily performed my duties whilst I was under your command?—I never had any fault to find with you in duty matters. You certainly appeared to me to be zealous, and you were acquainted with your duties.

You gave me a letter of recommendation when I left Deesa, did you not?—I did; you were seeking the Adjutancy of the Royal Artillery in Sind, and, considering you qualified for the duties of an Adjutant I gave you the said letter in hopes that the extra pay of the Adjutancy, should you have got it, might have helped you out of your difficulties.

Do you remember receiving a letter from Lieut-Colonel Spurway, when he was at Kurrachee, requesting to make certain inquiries at Deesa as to whether I had remitted money to Merwanjee Rustomjee?—Yes in the month of April 1873 whilst I was on leave at Mount Aboo, I received a letter and sent it to Captain Lewis, who was in command of my battery at Deesa, to make the said enquiries. The result was, as far as I can remember, that you had sent a hoondie to some native in Deesa in payment of a debt to a man called Merwanjee, and that payment had not been made upon the hoondie, but that Rs. 150 or thereabouts were sent by you afterwards.

Have you that letter now?—I have not.

Do you recollect whether Rs 150 was the amount of the hoondie which was sent in the first instance?—I do not.

Do you know if Captain Lewis replied to Lieut.-Colonel Spurway's letter?—Not to my knowledge; but he wrote to me and I wrote to Colonel Spurway.

Cross-examined by the prosecutor—

Are you well acquainted with the charges against Lieut. England?—Nothing beyond what I have seen in the papers which I have not taken the trouble to read very carefully.

Do you consider giving cheques on frequent occasions on a bank where one never had an account as mere carelessness?—Certainly not.

Did the letter of recommendation you sent me on account of Lieut. England imply that I could trust him in all matters, monetary and others, or were they strictly confined to military matters?

Prisoner objected to the question on the ground that the prosecutor admitted having received the letter and had failed to produce it. To this the prosecutor replied that the witness had spoken to the letter in his evidence.

The Court was cleared to consider the question, and, on its being re-opened, it was announced that the Court had decided that the question be put.

Witness—I simply stated that he was well acquainted with his military duties. I said nothing about monetary matters at all.

Would you have recommended him to me had you known that he would have to transact money matters for me?—I cannot say I would have, for, as I mentioned before, he was careless in money matters.

Re-examined by the prisoner—

Giving cheques on a bank where we never had an account might be more carelessness, might it not, if one had given instructions to have an account opened in such bank, if such account was not opened by the person to whom such instructions were given?—Should there be proof that money is to be paid into a bank on a certain date, and that a cheque is given, signed after that date, with the understanding that it is not to be presented till due, though this, I believe, is not a legal transaction, yet I think it might absolve the giver of the

## A TOUR AMONGST THE TEA.

*(Indian Economist.)*

It is a curious circumstance that throughout the whole of Sikhim one never sees a plot of tea planted by a native. We have often asked for an explanation of this but have never got a satisfactory one. Perhaps it is for the same reason that tea planters, with but two or three exceptions have never tried coffee or cinchona. They won't take the trouble to do so, because the profits are remote. There can be no question that natives would make more profit on an acre of tea than on ten acres of Indian corn, and the manufacture of tea as now conducted is so extremely simple that any native could learn it in a week. Moreover no expensive appliances are necessary, for the manufacture in Sikhim is wonderfully simple, compared with the processes in the Kangra Valley and in the Dehra Doon. There are tricks in the trade no doubt, and dodges by which one manufacturer can make tea superior to his neighbours: but nothing could be more simple than the process usually followed. A good deal of the tea depends of course on the leaf being young and tender, and this has most to do, we believe, with the quality of the manufactured tea. The leaf being collected has first to be withered until it is soft and pliable; then it has to be what is called technically, "rolled," one object of which is to give the leaf the form of "tea" but the *rationale* of the process of rolling is, we believe, simply to kill the leaf and allow chemical forces to take the place of vital ones. For as soon as the leaf is crushed and rolling is simply crushing, it loses its green colour, and if a handful is now left for a short time, fermentation sets in. There is great diversity of opinion as to how long the rolled or crushed leaf should be allowed to ferment; and the practice varies accordingly. The quality of the tea, we suspect, largely depends on the leaf being completely crushed, and until a qualified chemist takes up the subject and tells us what precise effects the rolling has, how fermentation acts, and how the *tannin* may be got in proper proportion, and how the *theine* (the active principle of tea,) can be increased in quality, or fixed, or whatever the process may be, tea planters will have to go by rule of thumb, and work in a hap-hazard sort of way. The leaf is rolled or crushed either by hand which is expensive and clumsy, or by one or other of the machines driven by steam-power, most of which are comparatively of rude construction. After being allowed to ferment or to lie a short time, the leaf has only to be toasted and dried over a clear charcoal fire and then sifted and winnowed to remove the dust, and picked by hand. We know nothing of the details of tea manufacture, and simply describe what the process appears to be to the eye of a casual observer of ordinary intelligence. The steam-power rolling machines are rude in construction, and compared with the exquisite machinery one sees at home, they no doubt are very rude. We do not think there is one that can be continuously fed with leaves, and give a continuous delivery of leaf. One, not by by any means however the best, we believe, and of simple construction looked to us like an ordinary mangle, the tea leaves being put into bags resembling long stockings and being rolled backwards and forwards under the mangle by steam-power, whilst the pressure was roughly regulated by a lever or weight. Some mechanical skill directed to the subject would produce a machine, into which the leaves might be continuously fed and from which the rolled leaf might be continuously delivered. It might then be passed on wire gauze belts over the charcoal fire, and be at once shifted, winnowed, and delivered as manufactured tea. There may be difficulties in the way of so simplifying the process, of which we are not aware; but we think it will be simplified in a few years, and as labour is getting scarce in Sikhim, effort will be made by the planters to economise labour in every way. While on the subject of machinery, we may say that we do not think it is beyond the reach of likelihood even to pluck tea by a machine. A hundred years ago, had one suggested a machine for reaping corn, or a sowing machine, he would have been laughed at, but these machines are now entirely superseding the old modes of doing the work, and do it much better. Now if tea were grown in the form of a hedge, and the hedges in regular form, and carefully clipped, there is no reason why a mower, on the same principle as that used for mowing grass, should not be used. Tin rollers sloped at the proper angle passing along the V shaped interval between the hedges, would keep the cutting edge always at the proper distance from the bush so as only to take off the "flush" of young shoots and leaves. Tea planters may be inclined to laugh at the idea of this being done, but when labour becomes scarce and expensive, and tea planting is extended so that it will pay inventors and manufacturers to produce machines, we shall have them as a matter of course.

There is one thing we were particularly struck with in Sikhim, namely, that tea planting is gradually, or rather we should say rapidly, creeping downwards. At first it was confined to the hills; then it got into the (deadly) Terai, and now there are large plantations ten miles away from the hills. Government, we think, should make experiments to see how far from the hills tea will thrive and pay. We lately saw a number of bushes living, but hardly thriving, at Jubbulpore, and have little doubt that tea would pay 30 miles away from the foot of the Sikhim hills, where the soil is suitable. The whole of the Terai, would do admirably for tea, and as the land is worth nothing to Government, it might be sold on easy terms to Europeans who would undertake to plant it with tea, reserving only the best forest trees. Once the jungle is cleared, the Terai will get more healthy, and along the foot of the hills both tea planters and their coolies may live, passing the night at an elevation of 300 or 400 feet; for there is no denying that life in the Terai at present is very precarious and the mortality heavy. We have no belief that "malaria," as generally understood, is the cause of this mortality. An excessively high temperature and a still atmosphere saturated with moisture, so that no evaporation takes place from the skin, and consequently no cooling of the body by evaporation, are quite sufficient to account for the fever. Were the jungle cleared and the land drained, the air would be less saturated with moisture and would be circulated more freely, and if there is malaria it would be more likely to be diminished an removed.

We have said that the work of a tea planter is a long struggle with weeds; and we may add with coolies, who want close looking after to get work out of them. Were the plantations smaller and more highly cultivated, the planter would have a comparatively easy time of it; he might then have leisure to amuse himself with other things besides tea, and even tea as yet is in the stage of experiment only. There are very many plants worth cultivating in Sikhim which tea planters at present have no leisure to attempt. Cinchona requires the best land and occupies much ground, but possibly the timber for making charcoal which it yields when cut down might be an advantage. There are only three private estates in Sikhim, as far as we know, on which chichona is now cultivated.

Ipecacuanha may possibly pay, but it also requires the very best soil, and a great deal of shade, and can be grown only at very low altitudes. Vanilla is another plant which would almost certainly pay to grow, and good varieties of plaintain would be a great luxury. So would good pine-apples; and every teaplanter who has land under 3,000 feet who will take the trouble to get out a box of pine-apple shoots from England, and devote a very small amount of care to their cultivation would be amply rewarded by the results. Fruits which require a dry climate, a hot summer, and a cold winter (such as the vine and the olive) will never thrive in Sikhim; but at low altitudes tropical fruits, such as plantains, pine-apples, mangoes, and perhaps the mangosteen, may be grown to perfection and with very small trouble. In the cold weather European vegetables thrive well, and for summer use sour krout might be made. If well prepared, it is almost as good as fresh cabbage. We have seen it in the Punjaub so made that after six moths it was almost as good as fresh cabbage, and some have pronounced it even better. We are told that many tea planters in the Terai live in great discomfort, in badly constructed houses, which do not protect them in the least against the heat; and that they do not devote much attention to getting really good food, but trust to what is to be got from the villages. The planter who does not wish to leave his bones in the Terai should make a point of having a good vegetable garden and poultry yard, and should live generously, but avoid excess. His house should be comfortable, and have every appliance to protect him against the heat.

After visting Sikhim one cannot but regret that all the available hill tracts are not colonized as Sikhim is, and it is matter of regret that Government does not give greater encouragement to European settlers. Thirty years ago, Sikhim had a very scanty population, living chiefly on fruits and roots, and cultivating a little Indian corn, just enough to keep soul and body together. At that time any native could "squat" where he pleased, and as far as we have been able to ascertain, was allowed to keep his position. Now, there seems to be a wish to prevent Europeans purchasing land, or even getting leases of it. The natives of Sikhim are infinitely better off than they were before. The hundreds, we might perhaps say thousands, of women one meets on the road are covered with silver ornaments; and well clad, and you can hardly get a man to carry a moderate load of half a maund a distance of six miles under one-eight or two rupees. All this shows that the people are well off. We had to pay Rs. 6 to each coolie for carrying loads of 30 seers each a distance of 20 miles; and labourers engaged permanently get 7 to 8 rupees a month.

It is a question whether it would not pay to get labour from the plains, from districts such as Burdwan, where the population is too dense. Tea planters say that men from the plains will not do for their work, but we venture to think this is a mistake. Plains-men soon get to prefer the hills, and if made to do their work by contract they would soon exert themselves. The reason why natives in the plains do so little work is the climate, which renders hard physical exertion distasteful. We have never yet seen a native of the plains who had had experience of the hills, that did not wish to get back to them, when the hot season came round.

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## THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VERSAILLES, Nov. 8.

THE Court resumed its sitting to-day, and the examination of the witnesses was then proceeded with.

Marshal Canrobert, recalled, declared that Colonel Lewal spoke to him about the advance of the Army of Chalons, adding that, to the best of his belief, no despatch arrived on the 23rd of August, and that Marshal Bazaine never mentioned anything about Marshal MacMahon's advance in the Council of War held on the 26th of August.

Marshal Lebœuf corroborated Marshal Canrobert's statement, and declared that there was always a good supply of ammunition. General Ladmirault gave evidence to the same effect.

*(From a French Correspondent of the "Times.")*

VERSAILLES, Nov. 7.

To the excited sitting in which Colonel Stoffel was twice the object of severe animadversion succeeded a calmer sitting. In the first place we have General Palikao once more at the bar. "Our old Summer Palace friend" to-days as on his first appearance, advances to the tribunal with the noble and solemn gravity becoming his high social position and no less high military capacity. He gravely declares that it is he who made the combination according to which the two armies of MacMahon and Bazaine were to have formed a junction. He declares, with a pride which has no success to justify it, that he accepts the responsibility of the plan, whatever "chamber strategists," who move armies on their table and who would be incapable of moving four men and a corporal on the battlefield, may say of it. The proof that his plan was excellent is that a letter was found on a German officer in which he wrote to his wife, "I have received orders to march in the direction of Montmedy. We are turned by the French. Cursed war!" After that the General relates that some time later, while seeking his son, whom he thought dead, he heard that another German officer had declared that for several days the Germans were terribly afraid of "being turned." The last Minister of War of the Empire relates all this very seriously. A few minutes before, he had said:—"The army had left Chalons on the 21st, and had marched on Rheims. The Head-Quarters were at Courcelles. It had been decided to fall back on Paris. I took upon myself to change that plan, and it was changed. My plan was adopted instead of it—that was, to make MacMahon march to join Bazaine, instead of retreating on Paris. MacMahon having accepted, I received a despatch ordering me to cause a false despatch to fall into the hands of the Prussians to make them believe that the army was returning to Paris, and not marching to the help of Bazaine. While Palikao relates this it never occurs to him that the letter found on the German officer may have been an answer to his false despatch. No, he is convinced that the Germans thought themselves turned. Your readers will do me the justice to believe that I do not wish to raise a laugh while speaking of this dark page of French history. But it seems incredible that nowadays—three years after the war—a General, one of those who concealed the fatal truth to the last moment, should come forward and claim the glory of having been the author of the plan which sent MacMahon to Sedan, and admit that he thought the Germans were afraid of being outflanked.. He even returns to the subject several times; he takes a delight in claiming the honour of having conceived the idea of sending MacMahon to join Bazaine, and is never tired of repeating it and expatiating on it. Evidently, if ungrateful France refuses to do him justice, Count Palikao is worthy of himself, and whoever had been present at the sitting would have seen that he finds himself largely indemnified for the ingratitude of others by the justice he does himself. He explains his plan. MacMahon had 79 kilometres' start of the German Army. He was to have gone to Stenay, where he would have been 60 kilometres in advance. He was to have crossed the Meuse at Verdun. There he would have met the Saxons and beaten them easily. Bazaine would have heard the firing; he would have known that it was French artillery, because he would not have supposed that the Germans were fighting with one another, and then "he would have marched to the cannon." That was General Palikao's plan. It was the easiest thing in the world, and it is not his fault if it did not succeed. It is true that MacMahon replies that he could not rush forward at hazard, that he had to go forward slowly to get news of Bazaine before giving up his line of retreat, and that if he did finally do so it was because he received at Chene Populeux, his last head-quarters before Sedan, a formal order commanding him in the name of the Regent and the whole Cabinet to go forward. At the risk of passing for "a chamber strategist" in the eyes of General Palikao, one may say that when an army indicates that it is taking a forced direction, it is already three parts beaten, for the enemy may wait for it where he happens to be, and it is to his advantage to do so. Now, let it be remembered, the Germans were advancing in two parallel columns, always trying to give each other a helping hand, but prevented by MacMahon from doing so. The Prince Royal of Prussia was advancing slowly on Paris with his eyes fixed on MacMahon and on the army of Prince Frederick Charles. So long as the Marshal advanced slowly and kept hovering about him, on the spot, so to say, the Crown Prince advanced slowly, leaving between himself and the Marshal a sufficiently large distance not to fear attack. The Marshal could evidently have but two points—Paris or Bazaine. On the 27th he might have retired from Chene Populeux on Paris. On Bazaine's side, on leaving Rethel, only one way would have been open to him. As soon as the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles saw that he was not going to Paris they inclined towards each other, and gave each other the hand. From that time the French Army was taken prisoner. Sedan was the infallible consequence of the departure from Rethel. It was not the Germans, but MacMahon himself, that was outflanked, and he could be saved only by a miracle, for the junction with Bazaine had become impossible. It is then General Count Palikao who now proudly claims the honour of having ordered that movement, and claims also the glory of being the author of Sedan, for, in good sooth, we cannot seriously accept the idea of Bazaine's "marching to the cannon" in an undetermined direction and at an uncertain distance. But if MacMahon had hurried towards Stenay and crossed the Meuse, instead of being caught between two armies, it is probable that he would have been surrounded by three before Bazaine had heard the roar of his artillery, and that in spite of his 60 kilometres' start. Palikao replies with disdain to a question that General Pouyer-Quertier ventures to put to him, "That is a personal appreciation," and turns round to the Council, bows slightly, and retires after having given Bazaine a hearty shake of the hand, to the great satisfaction of the beholders.

The next witness has none of that grandeur. M. Frederick Marchezer is a tailor, and now belongs to German Alsace. He is small, slim, has a light-coloured beard, blue eyes at once lively and placid. He turns and re-turns as if he were made all of one piece. He plays his part. When he relates that Bazaine was seated, he sits down himself; when stating that Bazaine leant back in his chair, he leans back himself, then stands up again, and goes on with his simple story. He has a shrill, piping voice, and when he speaks every syllable can be heard in the most remote corners of the court. His deposition is as correct as a book. He recites it with the same ease that Catholic priests recite the beginning of the Gospel of St. John. He has done a great deal; he has seen a great deal, too. He remembers the numbers of the enemy's regiments, and what Provinces they were from, and it is utterly amazing to hear how much this brave little man has had time to observe and judge. The audience laughs. This thin little man, who talks like a boy repeating an exaggerated school task, amuses it, but when he has ceased to give his evidence and when the Duc d'Aumale, in his grave, sonorous voice, says to him, "I congratulate you on the courage you have displayed, and thank you for coming here to give evidence without being bound to do so. I congratulate you also on the clearness of your evidence. The form is perhaps naïf, but it were to be wished that those who express themselves with more art could explain with the same lucidity the situation of which they speak"—then the little tailor grows great, and tears come into the eyes of the laughers. When the emotion is over, every one looks for the preceding witness. Happily, Count Palikao is already far away, and it was doubtless not of him that the Duke was thinking while congratulating the little tailor.

VERSAILLES, No 8.

To-days sitting has at length brought us out of the endless and ever-mysterious incident of the Despatches. With this, so to say, Marshal Bazaine had really but little to do, so far as the charge of guilt went; but as it had much to do with the issue of the campaign, there was some interest for France to get to the bottom of it; so to-day again, but it is to be hoped for the last time in this trial, these Despatches again came forward. But before I speak of the new incident which came out to-day I would fain once more allude to a question addressed to General Palikao, which puts the finishing stroke to the singular misadventures that befell the famous Despatch of the 20th of September, which has brought so much unpleasantness on Colonel Stoffel. You will remember that this despatch, by which Marchal Bazaine informed Marshal MacMahon of his true position, was addressed to three different persons—one copy being forwarded to the Emperor, a second to the Minister of War, and the third to Marshal MacMahon. It has been seen that the one addressed to Marshal MacMahon did not reach him; as to that sent to the Emperor, no very clear explanation has been given, and the point has remained somewhat in the dark; that forwarded to the Minister of War would seem to have been more fortunate, since it was really received by General Palikao. Now, it would seem that when a Minister receives a despatch of such importance he has no need to be advised whether a similar despatch has or has not been addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the only army with which he is in communication, but he might be expected, as a matter of course, immediately to communicate it to that Commander-in-Chief, even if only to assure himself of the identical terms of the despatch in question. As it might seem incredible to a foreign reader that in such a case a War Minister can receive a despatch on which the every existence of an army or a country may depend without seeking to ascertain whether his despatch is identical with that received by the General-in-Chief; as it might be thought that if General Palikao did not communicate this despatch, it is because he did not choose, by its transmission, to run the risk of Marshal MacMahon's not marching to the north and towards Bazaine; and as, in such a supposition, this voluntary forgetfulness would certainly throw a light over the "Stoffel incident," I can but lay before your readers the questions and answers exchanged on this occasion between the Duc d'Aumale, as President of the Court-Martial, and General Palikao, as witness, and they will thus be enabled to weigh for themselves the value of the arguments opposed by the General to the questions put by the President. The abrupt and almost harsh way in which the Duc d'Aumale brings the interrogatory to a close is sufficient proof that he, at least, is nowise satisfied with the explanations offered by the General; and it must be likewise remembered that it was at the close of the General's evidence that the Duke said to the little tailor, Marchere, "It were much to be desired that some of those who express themselves with greater art would speak as clearly as you do upon the things they are called on to explain." I now proceed to give the questions and answers as they were put and replied to:—

"The Duke—On the 20th of August Marshal Bazaine forwarded from Metz three despatches—one to the Emperor, a second to the Minister of War, a third to Marshal MacMahon, couched as follows:—'I have been compelled to take up a position near Metz in order to rest my troops and renew our stock of victuals and ammunition. The enemy grows in number around me, and, in order to make my junction with you, I shall in all likelihood follow the line of the northern fortresses, and shall inform you of my march, if I am able to undertake it without endangering the safety of my army.' All three were transmitted at one and the same time by the telegraph of Givet and Longwy. The last contained this most important reserve—'I shall inform you of my march if I am able to undertake it without endangering the safety of my army.' The despatch deciphered in the above sense, is preserved in the records of the War Office. Do you remember having received it?

"General Palikao—Perfectly; I did receive it.

"The Duke—And did you not transmit the despatch to Marshal MacMahon?

"The General—Could I suppose he had not received it? It was addressed to him. Besides, I was fully persuaded that Marshal MacMahon would push on his march towards Bazaine, unless he received from him tidings declaring such a march to be impracticable. Now, the Marshal concludes one of his despatches in these terms:—'I shall pass the Meuse at Stenay on the 27th.' I was therefore fully persuaded that the march was practicable. In this march to Stenay Marshal MacMahon placed two rivers between him and the Prussians. So I thought to myself, 'What can he have to fear?' I think the passage at Stenay failed merely through the corps of General Failly having been surprised.

"The Duke—What we want to know is merely whether, when orders were given to Marshal MacMahon to hasten his march, you were aware of the reserve made by the Marshal in his despatch—'I shall inform you of my march if I can undertake it without endangering my army.' You have told us that you were. I have no other questions to put to you."

I now go back to the incident of the sitting relating to a despatch which was given on the 29th of August to Marshal MacMahon. The history of this despatch is as follows:—Colonel Turnier had given, on the 28th of August, a despatch, addressed from Metz, "To the French Army," to a certain M. Lallement, *procureur de la Republique*, who had carried it to General Beurmann, who had given it to one M Hulme, who had carried it on the 29th to Rancourt, had shown it to the Emperor, and then, by the Emperor's orders, to Marshal MacMahon; then had taken it back to the Emperor, written on paper, and in an unsealed envelope, said, "I am surrounded, but not so closely that I cannot make my way through; I expect you." Signed "Bazaine." The reproach, therefore, made against MacMahon is that he did "not march immediately towards Bazaine;" but, first of all, nothing proves that on the 29th it was not too late; next, nothing proved to the Marshal that this despatch, which had passed through the hands of ten people at least, which had been opened and read, and was addressed "To the French Army," was genuine. The Marshal declares that he never received it, and when Hulme, who brought the despatch, is presented to him, he does not recognize the messenger. It is true that this letter has, he says, altered the cut of his beard. But even should the Marshal here be guilty of forgetfulness, even though he should have received this despatch, would he not have been culpable in the highest degree if he had put his army in movement on the faith of a despatch so singularly worded and of so suspicious an origin? Might not the despatch be a trick of the enemy? Would not a Marshal of France who, on the faith of such a despatch, put his army in motion, deserve to be tried by a Court-martial?

It must be said that General Beurmann, who is dead, but who had given evidence before his death, did not in the slightest degree recollect this despatch, and that he stigmatized M. Lallement as a "chatterbox;" but it cannot be denied that everything seems to prove that M. Hulme did carry the despatch, and that he did see the Marshal; but the probabilities are that the despatch seemed so unlikely and so insignificant that the Marshal—to whom, it must be recollected, it was only shown—may have forgotten both the messenger and the despatch. And lastly it must be added that, on the 29th of August, it was very late indeed to give an opportunity to the French army to escape from the fate which was imminent, and from which nothing could henceforward save it. What, however, remains certain, on seeing the eagerness with which this circumstance is turned to account, is that to day French pride is a word void of meaning that passion and selfishness pervade all minds and hearts, and that under the choking growth of these rank weeds the flower of patriotism can no longer either grow in the shade or bloom in the light.

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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
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ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.
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JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
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